

I THANK YOU!

My Business Increased Very Largely During the Past Month and I Take This Method of

Thanking the People

For their Liberal Patronage and ask a continuance of Same during the coming Month. We will do our best to give you the Best Goods and the Best Service to be had in Bryan.

Goods bought Saturday Sept. 30th will be placed on October account for all who desire it.

Jesse E. Hensarling

Phones 166-177-349

COMMERCIAL CLUB QUARTERLY MEETING

(Concluded From Wednesday.)

"Three years ago in dry weather Main street here in Bryan was six inches in sand and in wet weather six inches in mud; now it answers for itself. There were about four small lamps on Main street at this time and now our White Way needs no comment. We are paying the residential part of Bryan in so far as it is possible. This improvement, gentlemen, has been done by bond issue and economy. The problem that now confronts us as your representatives is that of a sewage disposal plant. It is possible for us to vote \$8,000 in bonds, but we are compelled to have \$18,000 to \$20,000 with which to complete the work. What are we going to do? If Bryan could grow and get the tax valuation raised so that we could get more money we might get along, but, gentlemen, it can never grow under the charter we now have. It is up to the people to give us more money or else we can do nothing. It is my idea, and I expect in the near future to bring the matter before the council, to dispose of the opera house and fire station, build a market square at some convenient place, and instead of getting 2 per cent on our money invested in these buildings, get from 8 to 15 per cent."

At this point of the meeting President Waldrop called on Hon. Clarence Ousley of A. and M. College, who was present, and asked him to say something of the crying need for rent houses in the city. Colonel Ousley

readily responded and when he arose to speak he said he had so much to say that he was afraid to get started. "I want to talk about cotton in reply to the speech of Mr. J. Webb Howell," declared Mr. Ousley, "and some time before the next crop is planted I am going to talk to the people of Brazos county about cotton, and I am going to talk to people all over Texas and the South about cotton. This is the first time in my whole life that I can ever remember of cotton selling for 15 cents per pound, and do you know there is not one man in ten that has got sense enough to know why it is selling for 15 cents now, and don't you know that if everybody all over the South sows their land in cotton next year you will see it sell for 6 cents again. Cotton, my good friends, is a disease. Why don't you, as an organized Commercial Club, get the farmers to plant peanuts or potatoes or something else that will bring them from 12 per cent to 25 per cent on their money invested in land instead of 2 and 3 per cent when they plant cotton. Lots of big planters think they can slip it by on the South and plant a big crop and the other fellow plant just a little. You cannot do it. When you are thinking about cotton every man with from ten up to ten thousand acres is thinking about cotton, too. I am saying too much, and with reference to houses in Bryan will say that it is a very serious matter. The living accommodations here are not adequate by any means."

Colonel Ousley told a few facts about the situation and said that he had been forced to send more than one family away from Bryan because he could not find a place in Bryan for them to reside. He urged that somebody start a movement and

build some nice apartment houses. "Build rent houses of the modern type and they will always be filled with good people," declared Mr. Ousley. In closing this gentleman drew a very beautiful picture of roads and highways lined with beautiful trees and urged that a movement be started at once to plant trees along the Bryan-College paved road which is now under construction.

About the new charter Major McInnis said: "Gentlemen, the city of Bryan has made great strides in the past few years in the way of improvements, but now we are at the end of the row and can go no further. Lending here we are found confronted with the dearest thing that appeals to man whose bosom holds a single spark of manhood; that, my friends, is the health and comfort of our loved ones. I refer, if you please, to the sewer situation of the city of Bryan which is known to every one to be inadequate, and by the first of the coming year the city will actually be found violating the laws of the State of Texas. I would also mention the water our loved ones are compelled to drink. I say water; we could hardly call it that; it's a concoction that cannot be analyzed. We cannot have water without a well and we have no money to dig one. I further refer to the fire trap in which our children are jammed into to get an education—an old building heated with wood stoves. Our love for a little school child should put us up in arms about this matter. What is our remedy, gentlemen, for the three great items? It is a new charter for Bryan. The legislature recently passed what is commonly known as the 'Home Rule Amendment,' which would allow us to frame our own charter and run our own affairs. The tax rate, I find after close investigation, of \$1.15 is plenty to run the city of Bryan, but we must have some money to make improvements. A new charter would not raise the tax rate one cent. It is a cheap demagogue who says it would raise the taxes and he is not a desirable citizen. Suppose your property was worth \$50,000. What would it be worth with the rest of the city wiped out?"

Major McInnis brought out many other points along this line and closed with an earnest appeal for an order by the city council for an election for a charter commission.

Mr. Sam B. Wilson said: "I am very enthusiastic about the future of Bryan. We have the best town between Dallas and Houston and we have the resources for a city of 20,000, but we will never build it on a \$1.15 tax rate. The other speakers of the evening have brought out so many good points that I can find but little to say. However, I endorse every word that has been said, and looking at a new charter from a business standpoint I cannot see why, if the tax on a piece of property is raised 25 cents on the \$100, the value of the property is not also raised this amount. When I spend \$300 for fixtures I consider that my assets have increased this amount, and why should it not apply to real estate the same. I do not consider taxation an expense, but an investment. I will vote for a new charter and I believe it will carry. I believe if the taxpayers could be made to understand what a new charter would mean they would all vote for it."

Mr. Wilson made a number of very fine points about why Bryan should have a new charter from a business standpoint.

Prof. John Allen was next to talk and it was in the form of an appeal for better water.

Prof. A. W. Kinnard entertained

the crowd for a few moments with reference to the disposition of his creamery and his talk was enjoyed by all.

At the close a motion was made and carried that the Commercial Club appoint a committee to take the matter of the charter election before the city council and get same ordered to be held at the general election in November.

After adjournment sandwiches and coffee were served.

TEXAN TALKS TO BANKERS ASS'N.

Joseph Hirsch of Corpus Christi Talks American Bankers' Association at Kansas City.

(By Associated Press.) Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 29.—Development of the internal resources of the United States, rather than a striving after foreign commerce, was urged as the greatest opportunity before this country, in an address here today by Joseph Hirsch of Corpus Christi, Texas, before the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association. Mr. Hirsch, himself a banker, is a member of the association's agricultural committee and his address served as the annual report of that committee.

The work being done throughout the United States, particularly in the South, for the development of agricultural communities, was outlined by Mr. Hirsch. He spoke of improved conditions—still inferior, however, he said, to the countries of Europe that practice intensified farming—and told how county farm advisers, agricultural associations, boys and girls' clubs, colleges and schools and various organizations were instilling ideas of better country life throughout the nation.

The agricultural betterment work being done in practically every State in the Union was outlined by Mr. Hirsch and he declared that it was his hope that soon every county in all the states would have employed a farm demonstration agent through co-operation with the federal department of agriculture. This can be done, he said, by the Smith-Lever act, under which there is now available \$4,800,000, but which will increase half a million dollars each year until 1922, when it will

have reached \$4,880,000, contingent upon similar appropriations from the states.

"Seventy-five demonstration agents have been employed in Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota, and they have immeasurably increased the wealth of their states by development of the dairying and live stock industries," he said. "These states have been foremost in the development of the consolidated rural and agricultural high schools and good roads movements."

Michigan has more than fifty agricultural schools and Missouri "has done some remarkable county agent work." Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma "report increasing interest in the work. Through improved farming methods Kansas has become one of the richest states in the Union."

Mr. Hirsch touched upon the work being done by practically all the states, but it was of the South, however, of which Mr. Hirsch spoke at the greatest length. Texas was declared to have employed already more than one hundred agents and a bankers' committee, composed of one member from each county, is fostering the improvement spirit. Last year the State's cotton warehouse capacity was increased by more than 700,000 bales, and a state-wide campaign now is being conducted for increased live stock production.

"Southern bankers have been particularly active because the need of agricultural development has come more closely home to the bankers of the South," Mr. Hirsch said.

"The great rural problem of this country, as it has been of all countries, is to make a nation of land owners," Mr. Hirsch added. "The future of this Nation depends upon its agricultural prosperity. The establishment of agricultural schools and the consolidation of rural schools, which will give our farm children educational facilities equal to those enjoyed by their brothers and sisters of the towns, constitute the foundation of a permanent agricultural prosperity."

NOTICE.

On account of the high prices of flour after October 1st we will sell 6 loaves of bread wholesale for 25c, 5c retail.

MRS. OTTO BOEHME,
E. GRIESSER.

The Exception.

Saphedde—That girl can't take a joke.

Flubdub—Can't? Why, I thought she was engaged to you.

NARCOTIC LAW IS BEING VIOLATED

Custom Authorities at Laredo Discover Smuggling Attempts Almost Daily on Border.

Laredo, Tex., Sept. 29.—The enforcement of the Harrison narcotic law has caused such a record amount of smuggling activities on the border as to constitute a serious annoyance to the customs authorities, along this section of the border. Almost daily here the customs inspectors discover attempts to smuggle morphine, cocaine and other habit-forming drugs to the American side from Mexico. The smugglers of the drugs are not the class which formerly smuggled mesquite and other forbidden commodities, but are mainly well dressed and outwardly respectable persons, although a few negroes have been caught with the incriminating vial or package of drugs concealed about their persons.

Every possible ruse to outwit the inspectors has been used. The drugs are of such value that even a small package is worth a great deal, and the smugglers have not attempted to pass in large quantities in any single case, although the aggregate would amount to a considerable sum.

Secreted in the toes of shoes, sewed in the lining of garments, hidden under hatbands and concealed in every possible way, the drugs are found by the vigilant inspectors and confiscated. Even the coiffures of some of the suspects are searched and sometimes successfully.

But with each new discovery the ingenuity of the smugglers is baffled and unless they attempt the aeroplane route they soon will be unable to slip any of the forbidden drugs through the carefully guarded lines.

There are few drug addicts known to the police of Laredo and these have been carefully watched to see that they do not aid in the smuggling operations. Some of those who have been discovered in the unlawful acts come from a distance and it is possible that they were induced to take up the dangerous profession by the hopes of the profits to be gained. But they will have to seek fresh fields for there is practically no way of smuggling in the costly drugs which has not been discovered by the vigilant inspectors.

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That feeling of being
WELL DRESSED
That Creative genius who Models and Builds
FITFORM CLOTHES

has styled a suit that will meet with the approval of the man who desires individuality in dress—They are fashioned along easy, graceful lines from the latest colorings and fabrics.

Pinch Backs

especially designed for the boy who is going to wear his

First Long Trouser Suit

SUITS \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30

Always a Pleasure to show you.

First Long Trouser Suit

W. J. COULTER CO.

What Would We Do Without Sugar?



CATHERING SUGAR CANE

We are so used to sugar that we are likely to forget to give it its proper important place. Right now if somebody asked you what sugar was good for you'd probably say—"Oh, to put in coffee and tea and for making candies and desserts." That's it—we all think of sugar as a sweetener and overlook its value as a food.

The chemists classify sugar as a hydrocarbon—that name may or may not be interesting to us but what is interesting is their statement that it has, as a hydrocarbon, equal food value with the starchy foods and by digestion largely adds to the fatty tissues of the body.

Why do we eat sugar anyway? Your first answer might be: "Because it is sweet and tastes good." Of itself the answer would be correct, but the more important fact is that the body craves sugar because it needs it. And when the body craves something it gives us an appetite for it. So primarily that's why we like sugar and things made with sugar and not just because they are sweet.

In view of the fact that sugar has gone up so tremendously of late these facts

are interesting because we find that instead of the luxury sugar having gone up it is the FOOD sugar that has raised its price. Yet—even though the price is up we have to have our sweet food just the same.

Certainly the makers of that delicious beverage Coca-Cola must have discovered that sugar is up, because one of the principal ingredients in making Coca-Cola syrup is fine cane sugar. Think of it—they use an average of 20 tons of sugar a day—about 4 carloads. But unlike many manufacturers that company has itself borne the raise and so you and I pay just the same today for our bottle of glass of Coca-Cola that we've always paid. Incidentally, this phase of the situation is a good reminder of the benefits one gets from drinking a beverage as pure and good as Coca-Cola. Not only do we please our palates and derive wholesome refreshment from the drink but we also give our systems that bit of sugar sweetness that is necessary to health and tissues. Is it any wonder then that Coca-Cola is so popular and so universally drunk that it has been called "the drink the nation drinks?"



TYPICAL CUBAN SUGAR HILL